the mid—atlantic archivist

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Mid Atlantic Regional
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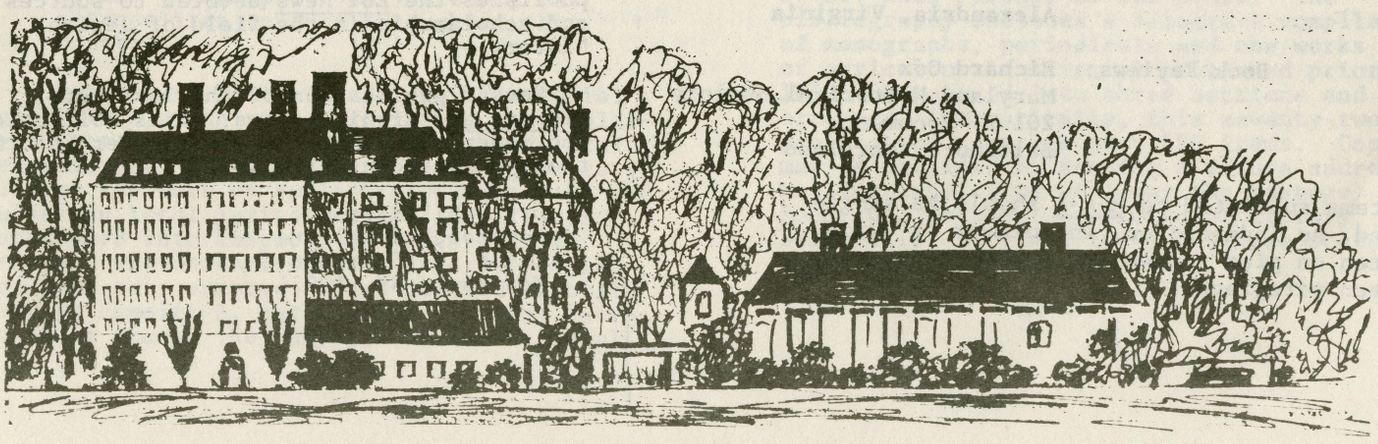
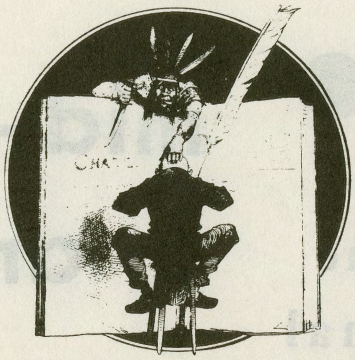
The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, located six miles northwest of Wilmington, Delaware, contains a collection of American decorative arts spanning the two hundred years from the seventeenth to the middle of the nineteenth century. Winterthur is a tribute to the early American artisan and to our country's tradition of craftsmanship in architecture and the household arts.

The building which is now the Main Museum was the residence of the late Hnery Francis du Pont who, in 1927, started installing in his home woodwork from houses which once stood alond the eastern seaboard from New Hampshire to Georgia. He furnished these rooms with American antiques he had been collecting over the years. All of the furniture, silver, and pewter at Winterthur, with rare exceptions, was made in colonial America or during the first years of the young Republic. Such articles as rugs, lighting fixtures, and porcelains which were imported rather than made in this country in early days are of foreign origin but are contemporary in date with the Museum rooms in which they are seen.

The house at Winterthur from which the Museum has grown was built in 1839 by James Antoine Biderman and his wife, the great-anut of Henry Francis du Pont. It was named for the city of Winterthur, Switzerland, where Bidermann's family had lived. The house remained in the du Pont family until 1951, when Henry Francis du Pont deeded it to an educational foundation he had established in 1930. The Museum was opened to the public in 1951. In 1960, the South Wing, which now contains fourteen rooms arranged chronologically from 1684 to 1840, was added. The Louise du Pont Crowninshield Research Building houses the conservation facilities and the Winterthur Libraries, which are recognized as one of the country's finest resource collections on American decorative arts and related subjects, and which include both the Museum Archives and the Winterthur Estate Archives. In cooperation with the University of Delaware, two graduate programs leading to a Master of Arts degree, and the Winterthur Program in the Conservation of Artistic and Historic Objects, leading to a Master of Science degree.



The mid-atlantic archivist is an occasional publication of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC). MARAC membership includes all interested individuals who live and work in the seven states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. MARAC seeks to promote the professional welfare of its members, cooperates with and exchanges information among individuals interested in the preservation and use of archival research and methodology, provides a forum for matters of common concern, is a clearinghouse for and an active participant in joint ventures and cooperative projects, and cooperates with other organizations having similar objectives. Individual membership dues are $3.00 per annum. Membership is not open to institutions, but institutions may purchase subscriptions to the mid-atlantic archivist for $3.00 per annum. Write: Mary Boccaccio, Treasurer, MARAC, McKeldin Library University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 20742. Newsletter correspondence should be addressed as follows:



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Items submitted to M-A-A should be single spaced, no indentation, in columns 4½" wide, written on pica typewriter. Double space between paragraphs.

STAMPING: A SURVEY OF THE STATE OF THE ART

Of the various problems related to archival security perhaps none is so perplexing as document identification. Legal precedents seem to indicate that archives and libraries will have to prove ownership of documents on an item by item basis if they wish to replevin stolen materials. One possible solution to the problem is stamping.

Stamping is not a new idea, of course. European institutions have marked their documents for years. In this country, the Library of Congress has been stamping documents intermittently for almost three quarters of a century. The National Archives, conversely, began an active stamping program in the mid 1960's. Many private institutions such as the Newberry Library also stamp documents on a selective basis.

Yet the stamping procedures at these institutions are not identical, especially in regard to the location of the stamp on the document and the type of ink in use. LC and NARS stamp their documents to the right of the salutation, to the left of the complimentary close and/or in some other suitable blank space on the face side. Many private institutions, however, stamp their manuscripts on the reverse side.

Inks also vary from one institution to another and variety is precipitated by the search for an ink that cannot be eradicated and one that will not run under deacidification. In 1962 the Library Technology Project of the American Library Association asked the National Bureau of Standards to devise such an ink. The formula devised by NBS is as follows: one gram nonoastral fast blue BWD to five milliliters polyethylene glycol 600 to five milliliters butyl cellosolve to ten milliliters water. This information was made public in 1962 but only NARS, LC, and a few private institutions have used the ink. Perhaps the major problem has been that the ink is not available commercially and the monoastral fast blue BWD is available only in large quantities from E. I. DuPont.

Stamping is but one of a number of solutions to the problem of document identification and in later issues other methods will be discussed. Readers are encouraged to send their comments and suggestions to the SAA Archival Security Project.

The Leo Boeck Institute in New York City publishes the LBI News devoted to sources and scholarship in the field of Jewish history.

Second publication of the Institute, Library and Archives News, notes collections and recent accessions. For further information, please contact

Dr. Sybil Milton
Leo Boeck Institute
129 E. 73rd Street
New York, NY 10021

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

In 1934, just prior to the Historical Records Survey (HRS), Congress established the National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC) in order to promote the collection and publication of the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States and other important documents for an understanding of the history of the United States. In contrast to the HRS, which was created by a recindable presidential order and only intended for a short life, the NHPC was established as a permanent commission. After its creation, however it languished with no funds and no real functions. With the passage of the Federal Records Act of 1950, President Truman directed the Commission to report a plan for preserving and making available historical materials for use. This was a directive, in a sense, to revive the HRS but with no real nation-wide plans or funding. Its basic function was to encourage state, local and private organizations in collecting and preserving archival records. The one main accomplishment of the Commission was the publication by Philip Hamer of A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts of the United States, a listing and brief description of the holdings of many repositories in the United States.

In 1964, for the first time, the Commission was appropriated funds, $500,000 a year for grants to federal, state and local agencies and to non-profit organizations for collecting, preserving, describing and publishing documentary materials of the history of the United States. Funds were increased to $2 million in 1972.

The NHPC has concentrated its efforts and resources primarily on the "founding fathers" and ignored the history found in the records of state and local governments.

Dr. James Rhodes, Archivist of the United States, in testimony before the House stated:

> "We cannot understand the breadth and scope of this Nation's contributions to the development of modern society by understanding the lives of such exemplary men as Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The American heritage stems from the great and small, the national and the local figure. The records of the Nation are not solely of the National Government. The history of this Nation is woven from the records of the townships, counties and great metropolitan centers throughout the country."

Responding to the upcoming BiCentennial Celebration, archivists, realizing the deplorable state of this country's state and local records, began efforts for a new program to finance the work of publishing inventories and guides in local jurisdictions. A bill was introduced into Congress in March 1973 to create a National Historical Records Program for just this purpose. That particular bill died in committee, but another bill was introduced to change the function of the National Historical Publications Commission to support more state and local projects. The bill became law on December 22, 1974, changing the NHPC to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, doubling funds from $2 million to $4 million a year, extending the Commission's life to 1979 and adding four new members to the Commission -- 2 archivists and 2 historians, giving the archivists and historians a majority on the Commission. Appropriations will increase an additional $2 million each year through 1977 and $4 million for the years 1978 and 1979 for a total increase of $14 million during the next 5 years.

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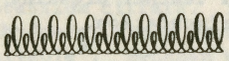


EARLY WORKS ON AGRICULTURE

The National Agricultural Library has published Heritage of American Agriculture: A Bibliography of Pre-1860 Imprints, compiled by Dr. Alan Fusonie of our staff. The bibliography includes a selective compilation of monographs, periodicals and the works of agricultural societies published prior to 1860. Organized into three sections and arranged alphabetically, this seventy-two page publication contains over 565 items. Copies may be obtained by sending a return addressed mailing label (we will pay the postage) to: Room 204, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland 20705. Please state your needs and refer to the title.

technical notes

by paul mucci

R. REED'S BASIC EMULSION PASTE LEATHER DRESSING

Dr. Reed, in his scholarly book, Ancient Skins, Parchments and Leathers (London/New York, Seminar Press, 1972)[1], proposes an emulsion leather dressing. The article which follows is an effort to bring Reed's discussion on an ideal leather dressing to a wide American audience in the hope we can establish formulae for treating parchment and vegetable tanned leather bookbindings in the United States. I have added some details and comments of my own after working with his formulations and studying his writings. I present two modified formulae (with preparation instructions) I am testing in the Washington, D.C. area. At the end of the article I provide Reed's base-line formula for comparison.

The British Museum Formula has been with us for a long time and in some ways and in some areas of the World it is successful, but problems exist. The difficulties that arise from over-application are not wholly a fault of the formula; but, the problems that arise from climatic and storage conditions are obvious shortcomings. The formula can and should be improved to provide a simple universal recipe that can be modified easily to meet your specific local requirements. Dr. Reed's suggestions for an ideal leather dressing deserve our considerations and experimentation.

Modified emulsion dressing formulae:

A. This formula is suggested for leather bindings maintained in air-conditioned facilities or in geographical areas with cool summers and mild winters and within moderately heated storage areas[2]:

70 grams	U.S.P. BEESWAX or 65g Refined CANDELILLA WAX
200 grams	U.S.P. ANHYDROUS LANOLIN
5 g	POTASSIUM CARBONATE in 200ml water
5-6 g	ALUMINUM POTASSIUM SULFATE in 100ml water
3 ml	CEDARWOOD OIL (or 0.6 gram Dowicide 1)
25 ml	ETHYL ALCOHOL (or Isopropanol)

Procedures for making formula A:

(See suggested utensils and equipment in the supply list at the end of the article.)

1. Weigh the beeswax and melt in the top portion of the double boiler. (Boil tap water in the bottom portion and cover the top container with the lid.)

2. While the beeswax is heating, weigh the Potassium carbonate and place it in a beaker with 200ml demineralized water. Start to pre-heat the shaking bottle.

3. Weigh the Aluminum Potassium sulfate and place it in another beaker with 100ml demineralized water.

4. Weigh the lanolin on the weighing tissue and add it to the melted beeswax.

5. Add the cedarwood oil to the melted and blended beeswax and lanolin and stir. (Keep the base of the top container submerged in boiling water at all times. Keep a saucepan with boiling water on a back burner for this purpose.)

6. After you have stirred the waxes and oil, heat the Potassium carbonate solution in a small enamelled or Pyrex saucepan to a near boil--92° C.

7. Add the hot solution gradually to the blended waxes and oils, stirring as you pour. (The addition of the alkali solution will form a white emulsion.) Allow the emulsion to heat for a couple of minutes.

8. Add the Aluminum Potassium sulfate solution (at room temperature) and stir gently. (The mixture will not blend thoroughly until the mixture is shaken in Step #9.) Allow the sulfate solution to sink to the bottom of the container and heat for a couple of minutes.

9. Pour the emulsion/sulfate mixture into the pre-heated shaking bottle (French square) and working rapidly, cap (and with the bottle wrapped in a dish towel) shake the bottle to blend the sulfate solution into the emulsion.

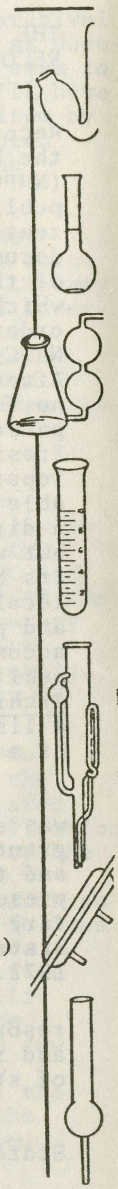
10. Quickly and carefully remove the cap and allow the emulsion to cool to 75° C.

11. Add the alcohol in two or three stages, capping and shaking in between each portion.

12. Immediately pour the hot, thin emulsion into working jars, cap and without shaking or mixing allow the emulsion to cool to room temperature and to set.

B. This second formula is suggested for leather bindings not maintained under air-conditioning in geographical areas with hot summers and cold winters in overheated storage areas:

35 grams	CARNAUBA WAX
20 g	U.S.P. BEESWAX (or 15 g CANDELILLA WAX)
180 g	U.S.P. ANHYDROUS LANOLIN
20 ml	U.S.P. NEATSFOOT OIL
5 g	POTASSIUM CARBONATE in 200ml water
5-6 g	ALUMINUM POTASSIUM SULFATE in 100ml water



3 ml CEDARWOOD OIL(or 0.6 g Dowicide 1)

25 ml ETHYL ALCOHOL(or Isopropanol)

Procedures for making formula B:

1. Weigh the carnauba wax and beeswax. Melt the carnauba in a Pyrex beaker in a small saucepan water bath. Melt the beeswax in the top portion of the double boiler(use tap water in the bottom container).

2. (See Step #2 in formula A.)

3. (See Step #3 in formula A.)

4. (See Step #4 in formula A.)

5. (See Step #5 in formula A and measure and add the neatsfoot oil and stir. Allow the mixture to heat and then add the melted carnauba wax and stir.

6-12. (See Steps #6 through 12 in formula A.)

Notes on Preparation:

You should use Reagent grade chemicals and U.S.P. grade waxes and oils whenever possible. If you use Dowicide 1 instead of cedarwood oil start your preparations by weighing the fungicide and dissolving it in the alcohol in a screw-cap jar.

Keep the double boiler over a medium-to-high flame throughout the procedures in order to provide thorough melting and blending of the waxes and oils and also to heat them sufficiently to provide time to shake and pour the emulsion before it starts to congeal. Use a thick glass bottle for shaking. I use a 32-oz. French Square bottle made of flint glass. Your shaking bottle should be pre-heated with hot water before you add the hot emulsion. Place the bottle in a saucepan of water and heat gently. The bottle of hot emulsion must be capped briefly in order to blend the sulfate solution and the alcohol into the emulsion by a shaking action. Shaking and uncapping must be done with caution and with the bottle opening directed away from your body. A dish towel can be wrapped around the bottle to protect your hands from the heat. Heat pressures build up rapidly, and you must work quickly to keep the time the hot emulsion is capped to a minimum. When making Formula B with Carnauba wax(solidifying temperature of about 80° C)the alcohol has to be added while the emulsion is still above 80° C. In Formula A the alcohol is added at 75° C. After the alcohol is added you must work quickly to complete the blending and pouring into working jars while the emulsion is still hot and thin.

The formulae presented in this article will produce 2 to 3 cups of dressing. For working jars I use 8-oz., wide-mouth, flint glass specimen jars. The emulsion is in a delicate balance during the cooling period; therefore, the paste should not be shaken or stirred after it has been poured into the working jars. Fill the jars to the rim and seal. Dressings are stored in glass to prevent reactions with synthetic plastic and resin containers, and tightly sealed to prevent evaporation of volatile materials and changes in consistency. Storage (and application)at a temperature of about 25° C is preferable to refrigeration, which could induce phase changes and separation.

The pH of your dressing should be established and the formula adjusted to ensure a paste with a neutral or slightly alkaline pH. Since 5 grams of Potassium carbonate(a strong alkali)appears optimum for emulsion formation, you should alter the quantity of Aluminum Potassium sulfate(which acts as an acid in solution)to neutralize the Potassium carbonate. 5 to 7 grams of Aluminum Potassium sulfate will usually bring the dressing within the desired pH range of 7-8. Use purified or reagent grade granular, anhydrous Potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3, and reagent grade Aluminum Potassium sulfate, $AlK(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$. Dual-Tint(J.T. Baker)or pHydrion test papers will adequately establish the pH of your dressing if a pH meter is not available.

Carnauba wax can be melted easily in a Pyrex beaker floating in a small saucepan water-bath. The saucepan has to be smaller in diameter than the beaker is tall, so the beaker will tilt against the rim of the pan but not fall into the water.

Samples of demineralized water vary, and these variations might affect the consistency of your paste. Also, in connection with consistency, I should bring to your attention that in the modified formulae I have presented the water content has been reduced by 40% from Reed's base-line formula and the wax proportions have been changed. These steps were taken in part to convert the buttermilk consistency of the base-line formula to a face cream paste.

Application:

This discussion deals with applying emulsion dressings to parchment and vegetable tanned leather bindings only. The application of aqueous substances will alter the color of leather slightly. As the leather dries most of this change will revert leaving the skin only a shade darker than its original color. For this and other reasons you should make notations of the color and condition of the leather prior to treatment, ingredients used and the date.

Skin materials must be cleaned prior to treatment with lanoline dressings--new and old skins. New vegetable tanned leather such as Oasis goatskin can be cleaned and also protected against chemical decay by acid attack in the same operation(if the skin is not badly soiled) with a solution of Disodium phosphate, Disodium pyrophosphate or Potassium citrate. I am now using Disodium phosphate heptahydrate, since Disodium pyrophosphate is not readily available[3]. Because water forms nearly half of the Disodium phosphate heptahydrate formula weight, use 12 grams to 100ml water to obtain a real 6.4% solution. Use a small elephant's ear sponge and apply the solution sparingly, not wetting the leather excessively. Apply the solution to vegetable tanned skins only.

Aged parchments and vegetable tanned leather should be cleaned with the froth of a pure castile soap such as Bocabelli(see supply list), or possibly with the froth of a spirit soap such as Vulpex. (Treatment with protective salts such as Disodium phosphate will not improve the condition of leather already undergoing acid deterioration.) This is the procedure I follow with castile soap: wet an elephant's ear sponge with demineralized water and then ring it out thoroughly. Apply a few drops of water to the bar of soap and rub vigorously until you form a thick froth. Apply the froth to

the skin material with another(damp)sponge, rub lightly and rinse the surface with a(third)clean, damp spone. The object is to keep the amount of water applied to the leather to a minimum while not leaving soap on or in the skin.

Vulpex is supplied in concentrated solution and diluted with demineralized water for use. Dilute the Vulpex with an equal quantity of water in a wide-mouth, 8-oz. jar, cap and shake to form a froth. Use the froth to clean the leather. Use one elephant's ear sponge to collect and apply the froth and another damp sponge to rinse the skin. Allow the skin material to dry before applying the dressing regardless of the cleaning method used.
The emulsion is applied sparingly with the fingers and rubbed in thoroughly--working small areas at a time. The dressing should not be applied to gold titling or decorations. It will sit on the metal and collect grime, and it will often act to remove the metal during rubbing in and polishing. Your posishing action should avoid gold areas. After one application the binding should be set aside for a day or two before deciding whether further treatment is needed. One application is usually sufficient for parchments; leathers can tolerate two or more treatments. Cure with the capped or wrapped book block standing on its fore-edge and sandwiched between two weights(covered bricks or sandbags). The covers are open and resting against the weights. Two or three days after the final application polish the skin with a clean cotton or felt cloth.

During treatment care must be taken to protect the book paper from contact with the dressing. The best method is to wrap the text- or book block with waxed and Kraft papers.[4]

One method for applying the dressing has both of your hands performing independent tasks: one grips the wrapped book block at the fore-edge and the other applies the dressing. An alternative approach is to place the capped book block portion of the binding in a binder's finishing press, preferably the kind with recessed cheeks for tooling the covers of leather-bound books(see diagram #41 in Eric Burdett's book noted in footnote #4). The joints of a binding are flexed as the dressing is rubbed into the skin.

Commentary:

Anhydrous lanolin(refined wool fat)is an animal wax with good penetrative properties which does not become rancid easily. At room temperature it is a thick grease and it would be difficult to apply to leather or parchment. The capacity of lanolin to permit exchange of water between the skin and the ambient air helps give leather a soft handle and flexibility. In temperate climates lanolin should be the major constituent, and in warmer and dryer climates its proportion should be reduced in favor of harder waxes and other materials. Lanolin is insoluble in water; however, it can be mixed with up to an equal quantity of water without separation occuring. In an emulsion it becomes miscible with large percentages of water.

Beeswax is a complex substance secreted by worker bees for honeycomb construction. U.S.P. grade beeswax is manufactured by melting the comb, filtering and bleaching by prolonged exposure to sunlight. It is insoluble in water, but blends in nicely in an emulsion. Beeswax has a softening range slightly higher than lanolin(62-65° C and 58-62° C respectively), and it is well-suited to temperate climates and proper library storage temperatures. A harder wax such as Carnauba wax, also called Brazil wax, a plant wax with a softening range of 82-86° C should be used in warm climates. Use the Pure, Refined #1 Yellow grade. Beeswax and Carnauba wax add body to the dressing and furnish the skin material with a protective barrier that can be polished to a glossy finish.

Candelilla wax, a plant wax, can be substituted for Beeswax when you require a wax with an intermediate hardness between Beeswax and Carnauba. Candelilla is slightly harder than Beeswax, with a softening range of 68-72° C. Use the Refined grade.

Cedarwood oil is useful as a preservative, providing protection against mold growth and insect attack.(It is preferred over Dowicide 1.) A reduction of 70% or more in the British Museum Formula amount will not affect this presevative action and would offset the tendency for books to remain tacky and stick together on library shelves. An amount equal to 1/4 to 1/2% by weight of the total emulsion formula should be sufficient. Cedarwood oil can be used as a vehicle to control the consistency and composition of a dressing, but ethyl alcohol, isopropanol(2-propanol)and hexane are the usual media for these purposes. Oils(such as sperm, neatsfoot and cedarwood oils)must be added in fairly small amounts because they readily affect consistency. Oils also aid in preparing an emulsion. Neatsfoot oil is used to replace a portion of lanolin in formulae for hot, dry conditions common in the United States and within most of its(overheated)libraries. Note: In the British Museum Formula Petroleum naphtha(n-Hexane)is a convenient solvent or thinning agent, but it lacks properties that make ethyl alcohol and isopropanol better choices for an ideal dressing. The BMF relies on solvent evaporation for the penetration of lanolin and drying purposes. Hexane dries quickly leaving lanoline resting on the surface or within the surface layers of the leather. Penetration depends on rubbing action alone, and uniform penetration throughout the fibrous network is difficult if not impossible.

Metallic salts help to bind fats to the dermal fibers. Aluminum Potassium sulfate(Potash Alum)is an excellent substance for this purpose. Potash Alum in aqueous solution acts as an acid as positively-charged hydrogen ions are liberated. This property or characteristic is used to neutralize the Potassium carbonate, a strong alkali, and bring the paste within a pH range of 7-8. Potassium carbonate plays an important role as an emulsifier--a substance that in small percentages holds immiscible liquids in stable suspension. It stabilizes the mixture to prevent coalescing of particles and phase or component separation. A heated(92° C)aqueous alkaline solution is used to maintain the temperature of the melted waxes and quicken the formation of an emulsion. The Aluminum Potassium sulfate solution (at room temperature)is added without loss of emulsion stability. This solution will not blend thoroughly with the emulsion until you shake the mixture. (Sodium and potassium compounds are often constituents of detergent compounds--with water they emulsify grim.)

Ethyl alcohol and isopropanol have advantages over hexane used in the British Museum Formula: They aid lanolin penetration and allow inclusion of a wider range of water- or alcohol-soluble substances in a formulation. Ethyl alcohol(or isopropanol)represents 10 to 20% by weight of the lanolin and beeswax, and it plays a major role in determing consistency of the dressing.(Isopropanol is a more successful medium for a dressing than ethyl alcohol, but it represents a greater health hazard to persons charged with the daily responsibility

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Announcements

by Richard Cox

Naval Historical Foundation Manuscript Collection: A Catalog (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1974. Pp. xvii, 136. $5.05).

Founded in 1926 to stimulate research into American naval history, it was not until 1965 that the organization's collections began to be catalogued. Now over 300,000 items in 254 collections, it is unquestionably a major repository of naval records (the papers are on deposit at the Library of Congress.)

Being the first major published guide, it will serve historians' basic needs; it lists the collections alphabetically (most are the papers of naval officers), gives a brief description, and has a good index. However, the publication of five forwards, which overlap each other considerably, would have been eliminated and one lengthier introductory discussion would have sufficed.

TUSKEGEE MICROFILMS G. W. CARVER PAPERS

With financial and research assistance from the NHPRC, Tuskegee Institute's Division of Behavioral Science Research has published a microfilm edition entitled the George Washington Carver Papers at Tuskegee Institute. The editors of the 67-reel set are John W. and Lynne B. Kitchens.

Carver, who was born a slave in 1864 and died a renowned scientist in 1943, began his academic career at Iowa State Agricultural College in Ames, but left in 1896 to take a position at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, where he remained a member of the faculty until his death. Carver's experiments in soil renewal, cotton production, and preservation and processing of vegetables, especially his widely publicized experiments with peanut products-wallboard, cosmetic bases, cough syrup, and almost 300 other items-made him a respected symbol of black ability and achievement.

The microfilm edition consists of memorabilia, correspondence to and from Carver, writings and speeches, writings about Carver, and miscellaneous materials. Many items from repositories other than Tuskegee Institute are included. The complete set is available from the Division of Behavioral Science Research, Carver Research Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama 36088, for $804. Single reels are $15, and the guide alone is $2.

A number of archival publications have recently come out that should be of interest to readers of this newsletter.

One of the best manuals for archival work has jsut been released. Kenneth W. Duckett, Modern Manuscripts: A Practical Manual for Their Management, Care, and Use (Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1975) is extremely practical and easy to read. It is the type of book that can be recommended to both the beginner and the more experienced professional. The volume contains a brief history of manuscript collecting, and chapters on such subjects as care and conservation, information retrieval, public service, and a number of appendices with such information as perpetual calendar, directory to associations, equipment, supplies, and an excellent bibliography. Every archivist should have this book. We may disagree with some of his statements and evaluations, but it is a good reference work with something on every aspect.

Thornton W. Mitchell, Ed., Norton on Archives: The Writings of Margaret Cross Norton on Archival & Records Management (Carbondale and Edwardville: Southern Illinois University Press, 1975) is another useful reference work for those interested in the operations of state archives. Norton was the Illinois State Archivist from 1922 to 1957, and these articles reflect the full extent of her activities; they were published originally between 1930 and 1956. There are studies of disaster salvage, records disposal, repair and conservation. Many are, of course, superseded by more recent writings, but the book, which is superbly edited, is a fine tribute to an archivist's work in the pioneer era of state archives. $10.

A work which should be an example and inspiration to all involved with original historical resources is John R. Sellers, et al., comps., Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution (Washington D.C.: Library of Congress, 1975). This is the best example thus far of the type of work that can be done for the Bicentennial. It has two main sections-one of domestic collections and another with materials from repositories in 13 foreign countries. Every archivist in the Mid-Atlantic region should have a copy since many collections from this area are in it. It can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at the US Goverment Printing Office for $8.70.

Two other recent publications should be noted. The Business Archives Committee of the SAA has brought out a Directory of Business Archives in the United States and Canada which is a list of 196 such archives maintained by companies. Of these 63 are in the Mid-Atlantic region, most in New York or New Jersey. The list is $1.00 for members and $3.00 for non-members. For those who want to administer

a US documents collection in their library, Joe Morehead, Introduction to United States Public Documents (Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1975) is the book you need.

I would also appreciate news of any publications in journals or pamphlet from that relate to archival repositories in the Mid-Atlantic area. I read most of the state journals and major historical journals, but it is easy to miss such articles. An example of this type is Richard J. Cox and Patricia M. Vanorny, "The Records of a City: Baltimore and Its Historical Sources," Maryland Historical Magazine, 70 (Fall 1975): 286-310. This article contains a brief history of record care in Baltimore city from the 18th century to the present and a guide to private repositories in Maryland and public records principally in the Hall of Records and some city organizations.

What can't be described must be experienced.

ANNOUNCING THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ARCHIVES TO MEET IN WASHINGTON D.C. U.S.A.
27 SEPT. - 1 OCT. 1976

Theme: "THE ARCHIVAL REVOLUTION OF OUR TIME"

Plenary session topics:

I. The pre-Archivage Revolution

II. The Archival Technological Revolution

III. The Revolution in Access and Use

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You are invited to come to Washington to:

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For further information and registration application write:

ICA '76
National Archives
Washington, D.C. 20408
U.S.A.

MARYLAND DIOCESAN ARCHIVES OF THE PROTESTANT EPICOPAL CHURCH, on deposit at the Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument Street, 21201. F. Garner Ranny, Historiographer of the Diocese of Maryland, Archivist.

Holdings: 52,186 items, 1676-1975, are chiefly concentrated in the period 1780 - 1900, and consist of official records, correspondence documents, printed materials and memorabilia of the present Diocese of Maryland (comprising Baltimore City and County and Allegany, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard and Washington Counties) and of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout Maryland and the District of Columbia prior to the establishment of the Diocese of Easton, 1868, and the Diocese of Washington, 1895. Included are the papers of the first six Bishops of Maryland: Thomas John Claggett, 1763-1816 (c.1,000 items); James Kemp, 1784-1827 (c.2,000 items); William Murray Stone, 1802-1838 (284 items); William Rollinson Whittingham (N.Y., professor at General Theological Seminary, and Md.), 1823-1879 (c.38,000 items); William Pinkney, 1834-1883 (430 catalogued items and two boxes, uncatalogued); and William Paret, 1863-1911 (6 boxes.) The collection is important for the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the United States in the nineteenth century.

There is correspondence from virtually all bishops of the Episcopal Church to about 1880, as well as a smaller amount of later date. Some holdings, too small for enumeration here, nevertheless represent prime historical materials.

The collection contains materials related to almost all Episcopal clergymen associated with Maryland to the end of the nineteenth century, as well as many from other parts of the country and some Anglican colonial clergy.

Arline Custer, who retired from the Library September 11 as Head of the Manuscripts Section Descriptive Cataloging Division, died September 18 at the George Washington University Hospital in Washington D.C. Mrs. Custer, wife of Benjamin A. Custer Head of the Library's Decimal Classification Division, was 65 years old.

Mrs. Custer's many faceted career at the Library of Congress was detailed in a retirement story in the LC Information Bulletin on May 16, p. 197. During her many years with the Library, she was primarily responsible for the twelve-volume National Union Catalog of Manuscript collections, a prodigious work to aid historical scholarship.

Memorial services for Mrs. Custer will be held on October 3 at the Chambers Funeral Home, 517 11th St., S.E., Washington, D.C.

KENNETH W. RICHARDS

State Archivist Kenneth W. Richards, Head of the Bureau of Archives and History, New Jersey State Library, died October 17 in Trenton, New Jersey. He was 52 years old.

Mr. Richards was born in New York City, where he attended Andrew Jackson High School and did undergraduate work at Columbia University. A graduate of Rutgers, the State University, he received a certificate in Library Science from Simmons College, Boston.

Mr. Richards was Reference Librarian at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Library in Washington from 1948-1953, when he joined the staff of the New Jersey State Library as a Senior Reference Librarian. In 1963 he became Head of the Library's Archives and History Bureau.

He served as building coordinator for the new State Library-Archives building, which was opened in 1965. He also originated the Library's Micro-Automated Catalog.

In 1960 he was appointed to the Advisory Historical Committee of the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission, on which he served until the Tercentenary ended, in 1965. More recently he served on the Heritage Committee of the State Bicentennial Commission.

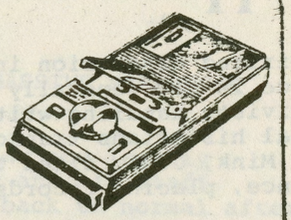
Mr. Richards was a member of the Society of American Archivists, and he served on its committees on Standards and on Buildings and Equipment. He was secretary of the State Records Committion and a member of the Steering Committee of the Middle Atlantic Regional Archives Conference.

He was also a member of the National Microfilm Association, the American Records Management Association, the Mid-Atlantic Conference of Records Archivists, the New Jersey Historical Society, and the New Jersey Library Association. He was a past president of the Trenton chapter of Civitan, the National service organization.

Oral History

and

the mid-atlantic archivist



by Martha Ross

NOTE: In this space in the previous issue, the name of Gould Colman, Cornell University, was inadvertently omitted as author of the review of Willa Baum's Oral History for the Local Historical Society. Colman's review was invited by mid-atlantic archivist's former book review editor, Abby Levine. We regret this omission.

* * *

In this issue, we depart from our series of discussions of the archivist's concerns with oral history to report briefly on the session "Implications of Oral History for Archivists and Librarians" at the recent National Workshop on Oral History, sponsored by the Oral History Association and held in Asheville, N.C., October 23 and 24.

Charles Schultz, Texas A & M University, spoke on the implications for archivists, and Joseph F. Boykin, Jr., University of North Carolina at Charlotte, discussed implications for librarians.

Shultz described the A & M program as consisting of interviews with alumni and retired faculty. He elicited considerable controversy from the audience with his contention that proper archival practice called for editing, deleting from, and "rearranging" contents of transcripts, "just as an archivist rearranges chaotic materials" in official records and manuscript collections.

With examples from his collection's transcripts, he showed how he omitted material that he considered irrevelant, deleted "I don't know" answers from the respondent, and combined all the respondent's references to one topic in one place in the transcript, regardless of where they occurred in the original interview.

Spirited discussion indicated that this practice is not generally followed, either by archivists handling written materials or by oral historians transcribing tapes. James V. Mink, UCLA, cited the principle of provenance, placing records in the form received.

Other questioners indicated their feeling that Schultz was "helping" his users in ways that they would rather not be helped, that scholars themselves will prefer to determine the relevance of the interviewee's responses, and that frequently the sequence of his recollections is of interest, as well as those things which he did not know or could not recall.

Implications for libraries, according to Boykin, consist of bibliographical control, housing of tapes and transcripts, and servicing the collection, whether generated by the library or not.

He called for cataloging of individual interviews and development of standards for such listings. In the UNCC collection, the original tape and transcript are retained in the University Archives, while reference copies of the transcripts are bound, cataloged, and shelved with the regular collection. Copies of the tapes are available with other audio-visual materials.

Boykin cited as advantages of such practice the ease of access to the materials, meeting the different needs of different users, and encouraging "less sophisticated use" by undergraduates and others who might never find their way to a special collection. Noting the expense of generating and processing oral sources, he held that such handling enhances the cost/effectiveness of their collection.

He concluded that libraries generally are unaccustomed to servicing restricted materials, and called for an airing of practices in interlibrary loans and a setting of uniform standards in this function.

Mink volunteered the importance of oral history projects as an acquisitions arm of any library undertaking a program.

* * *

"In the countryside of Bohemia, Austria, Galicia and Hungary the physiognomy of the old seigniorial system thus survived in the new order of capitalist economy and civic equality. The sons of many peasant families found ample opportunities for careers and social advancement in the employment of the great landowners, as domestic servants, coachmen, grooms, foresters of various grades, bookkeepers, managers and even archivists."

The Rise and Fall of the Hapsburg Monarchy, Victor-L. Tapié, Praeger, N.Y., p. 288. 1971.

The 1976 Oral History Workshop and Colloquium will be held in Canada and sponsored jointly by the Oral History Association and by the Canadian Oral History Association.

The workshop will be held on September 9 and 10 in Ottawa, at the Public Archives of Canada, and taking advantage of their professional equipment and facilities to stress the technical aspects of oral history.

Château Montebello, on the north shore of the Ottawa River between Ottawa and Montreal, will be the site of the Colloquium, September 10 through 12.

Institutional and individual memberships in the Oral History Association are available from:

Dr. Ronald E. Marcello
Secretary-Treasurer
Oral History Association
North Texas State University
Denton, Texas 76201

MORNING EVENING SUNDAY

THE SUN

THE A.S. ABELL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
BALTIMORE, MD.

My dear Doctor Byrd:

I got rats. Raising chickens; they like little ones. I lost many chickens. I hate rats like Roosevelt hates war. I hate rats. Got some rat traps and caught two at once in one trap. First time I ever saw a rat with two tails, until I looked closer. Rat holes. Thinking of attaching hose to exhaust and letting my automobile pump monoxide into their systems. I got nearly a hundred chickens - Rhode Island and New Hampshire reds, white rocks, orpingtons, barred rock.

I have rats. What I mean is:

Rats, there is not pest to match 'em!
Tell me, please how can I catch 'em?
Just what is best to clear my place
up And bring the last darned rat out,
face up? A heck of a theme to waste
good verson, But I would be an unpopular person With all the rats that raise
the dickens With one who's raising
little chickens! So if you please,
have someone send me, Sell me or give
me, or just lend me A bulletin, so rats
that hate me Will fear me, and evacuate
me'.... I'm kind to animals - dogs and
cats - But how can I be UNkind to RATS?

If you people down there know a simple way to get rid of'em without getting too technical, it'll certainly be a powerful aid in time of distress if you'll put me wise!

Fraternally,

Dr. H. C. Byrd, President,
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

SAA ANNOUNCES MAJOR ARCHIVAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The Society of American Archivists has begun a comprehensive archival security program. Major facets of the project will be supported by a $99,690 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Ann Morgan Campbell, Executive Director of the SAA, will direct the project and Timothy G. Walch has joined the Society's Chicago staff as associate director of the program. He will assume primary responsibility for implementation of various phases of the work plan. Kathryn M. Nelson will be program assistant for the project.

The staff is now involved in a large-scale investigation of the nature and extent of the archival security problem and of possible solutions. Legal and technical experts, manuscript dealers, as well as archivists and manuscript curators, will be consulted.

The agenda for the program is as follows. A registry of missing manuscripts will be established by spring 1976. A format will be devised within the next few months and solicitation of listings will begin by the end of this year. A special section of the SAA Newsletter will be devoted to security developments. Eventually, distribution of security newswill be broadened to include non-member, interested parties. By fall 1976, a consultant service will make competant experts available to archival institutions to advise them in the areas of security systems, internal archival procedures, legal problems, and other aspects of archival security. The project will culminate in 1977 with the publication of an archival security manual.

For further information please write to the Associate Director, SAA Archival Security Program, Society of American Archivists, Box 8198, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

FEDERAL REGISTER COMPLETES MASSIVE PAPERWORK PROJECT

The privacy Act of 1974 has now legally taken effect, and Fred Emery and his staff at the Federal Register are back to normal after processing one of the biggest paperwork projects in the history of the Republic. More than 79 Federal agencies had more than 3,300 pages of notices published in the Register this summer in compliance with the Act. What they filed were descriptions of the systems they have for keeping information about private individuals, as well as implementing regulations. More than 8,200 systems were described.

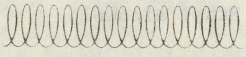
The Privacy Act permits citizens to find out what information the Government has stored away about them and to correct any data that they consider erroneous. It also permits citizens to find out if their names are listed and to discover who has been looking at their Government file.

Significantly, virtually all of the Privacy Act notices were composed electronically rather than by linotype, as was usual. The saving to the Government is estimated by Emery at more than $250,000. The Office of the Federal Register achieved this saving by virtually mandating submission of material either in magnetic tape or machine-readable form.

A digest of Privacy Act material will be published by the Register shortly, and a compilation later in the year.

Because Freedom of Information Act ramifications proved to be such a good story this year, the Privacy Act story also received strong coverage from the press.

Now the focus shifts to the public. The question that interests every Federal agency is: How much use will private citizens make of their new access to these government records?



ARCHIVISTS LUNG FOUNDATION NEEDS YOUR HELP

Help stamp out archivists lung in your lifetime! Join the "march of Dust" campaign. Use Archivists Lung Seals on all outgoing mail. Memorize the Archivists's Epitaph: It wasn't the cough that carried him off -- it was a coffin they carried him off in."

for applying dressings.)Reed's basic emulsion paste is non-flammable and with only a small proportion of alcohol(TLV 1000)or Isopropanol(TLV 400 plus skin absorption hazards)to substitute for a much larger proportion of Hexane(TLV 100), it is not as serious a health risk as the British Museum Formula.

The use of isopropanol is complicated because it represents both airborne and skin absorption hazards. Unlike the British Museum Formula, the emulsion paste can not be applied with cotton held in gloved hands. It relies on the warmth and flexibility of your skin to be applied properly. Therefore, isopropanol will find its way into your body and compound the affects of the airborne hazards. For this reason I recommend a formula with ethyl alcohol instead of isopropanol for workers applying dressing on a daily basis. Good ventilation is required when you use either ethyl alcohol or isopropanol.

Note: TLV or "Threshold Limit Values"(parts per million in air)have been established for hazardous substances such as alcohols and hexane. Briefly, the TLV is based on an eight-hour, time-weighted average of airborne concentration that most workers can be repeatedly exposed without endangering their health. This topic along with information on the services and publication of three state and Federal health safety organizations will be discussed in a future "Technical Notes" column.

Dr. Reed states that the basic formula should be simple in character so modifications can be made and easily verified for local conditions. An ideal dressing should mellow the handle of leather without leaving it too wet or sticky. If on use, the dressing is too wet or soft, reduce the amount of lanolin wax and include more of a harder wax such as beeswax or carnauba wax. If the dressing is too harsh, Reed suggests making another formulation containing only 180g lanolin and 20ml Neatsfoot oil. By systematically changing the formulation of the basic emulsion in this manner, a dressing can be obtained that will meet your unique requirements. In this regard, you should not hesitate to change the relative proportions of ingredients to achieve a desired consistency because different samples of natural substances such as waxes and oils vary widely in their physico-chemical properties and composition.

R. Reed's Basic Emulsion Formula:

25-50ml	ISOPROPANOL(or Ethyl alcohol)
0.8g	ORTHOPHENYL PHENOLATE SODIUM SALT(DOWICIDE A)[5] 0.1% by weight of total recipe.
5g	POTASSIUM CARBONATE in 250ml water
5g	ALUMINUM POTASSIUM SULFATE in 250ml water
50g	BEESWAX(or Candelilla)
200g	ANHYDROUS LANOLIN
2ml	CEDARWOOD OIL

5 Dowicide 1 should be used instead of Dowicide A in my opinion if you are going to use a Dow fungicide. I prefer to use cedarwood oil as a preservative. In my article on pastes in M-A-A Newsletter Vol. 4 No. 3, I compare the two Dow fungicides.

Suggested utensils and equipment:

Small enamelled, stainless steel or Pyrex saucepan w/lid
1-1/2-quart Pyrex double boiler with lid
400ml Pyrex beakers(3)
10ml and 100ml graduated cylinders
Bone folders, glass stirring rods
32-oz. French Square(flint glass)bottle(for shaking)
8-oz. wide-mouth(flint)specimen jars(for working jars)
Weighing tissue
Metric balance(Harvard Trip)
Felt for polishing(dress weight)
Celsius(Centigrade)thermometer

Supplies:

Reagent grade(J.T. Baker)Potassium carbonate, Aluminum Potassium sulfate, Ethyl and Isopropanol alcohols and laboratory supplies(French Square bottles, specimen jars, weighing tissue, cylinders etc.)can be obtained from scientific supply houses such as VWR Scientific(Dial 800-555-1212 for their toll-free telephone number in your area.)Request their new Catalog 76 and the new J.T. Baker Catalog 750 which deals with inorganic and organic laboratory reagents. Most of the ingredients for the emulsion dressing can also be obtained from TALAS, 104 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10011. Also, Nature's Herbs, 281 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94102, handles lanolin, beeswax, Neatsfoot oil, cedarwood oil. Vulpex is ordered from Picreator Enterprises, 44 Park View Gardens, Hendon, London NW4 2PN.(Talas might stock Vulpex.)Bocabelli castile soap can be ordered from Bocabelli, Inc., 5539 Erie Ave., N.W., Canal Fulton, Ohio, 44614.

Your best one-stop source for Beeswax, Candelilla and Carnauba waxes is: Frank B. Ross Co., 6-10 Ash Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07304. Request samples and their booklet on waxes.

Bone folders are useful tools in making emulsion dressings and for many other tasks(see Talas).

Reading list:

1. British Leather Manufacturer's Research Association, Progress in Leather Science, 1920-1945,(BLMRA, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey, 1945). Out of print. (Chapter 18: "The Preservation of Vegetable-tanned Leather Against Deterioration" by R. Faraday Innes is available in xerox from BLMRA for £1.)

2. Plenderleith, H.J., The Preservation of Leather Bookbindings(British Museum, London, 1967).

3. Plenderleith, H.J. and A.E.A. Werner, The Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art(Oxford University Press, London, 1971).

4. Preservation Office Staff, "Preserving Leather Bookbindings", Preservation Leaflet Number 3(Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., February 1975). Free.

5. Smith, Richard D., The Preservation of Leather Bookbindings From Sulfuric Acid(unplubished master's thesis, available in xerox from The University of Denver; Denver, Colorado, 1964).

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1 Another book by R. Reed, The Nature and Making of Parchment dealing with the cultural and aesthetic aspects of parchment as a writing and binding material is available in limited edition from A. S. Maney, Elmete Press, #10 Elmete Ave., Leeds LS9, England.

2 A constant and proper object or ambient temperature and relative humidity are important factors in preserving parchment and leather-bound books. Allowances for human comfort, cost, available machinery and local climate conditions compound the problem of arriving at ideal storage conditions for a specific library. For an understanding of the subject of deteriorative environments, read: Wessel, Carl J., "Environmental Factors Affecting the Permanence of Library Materials", published in The Library Quarterly, Vol. 40 No. 1, January 1970, The University of Chicago Press.

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3 Various writers have proposed Potassium lactate and Potassium citrate; however, R. Faraday Innes recommends a change to Disodium pyrophosphate. In his article "Preservation of Bookbinding Leathers" published in the Library Association Record, 52: 458-61, December 1950, Innes states that test results provide strong evidence that pyrophosphate salts will prevent commercial leather containing iron from absorbing sulphur dioxide and building up sulphuric acid and rotting in a polluted atmosphere.(See the reading list at the end of this article for other viewpoints.)

4 For capping up instructions refer to Burdett, Eric, The Craft of Bookbinding(Newton Abbot, Devonshire, 1975) or Cockerell, Douglas, Bookbinding and the Care of Books, (London, 1953)or Town, Lawrence, Bookbinding By Hand, (London, 1963).

OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION

The Society of Ohio Archivists has recently published a Directory of College and University Archives in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, Western New York and Western Pennsylvania.

This 23 page guide includes the name, address and telephone number of archivists, the type of operation (archives, manuscripts, special collections, rare books and records management) and the size of holdings.

This guide is available for 75¢ from Stephen Morton, SOA Secretary-Treasurer, Bowling Green State University Library, Bowling Green,, Ohio 43403.

JAPAN AND THE WEST, 1700-1945

"Japan and the West, 1700-1945" is the autumn exhibition of the Rutgers University Library Special Collections. Tracing the Japanese-Western exchange from its eighteenth century roots, through the United States Naval expedition led by Matthew C. Perry, concluding with the tragedy of World War II. Also featured are many illustrations and artifacts which portray a culture that was studied marginally until this century.

The bulk of the exhibition is taken from the Griffis Family Collection. Reverend William Elliot Griffis (1843-1928) graduated from Rutgers College, Class of 1869. He was the first American to go to the Far East as an employee of the Japanese government. Griffis resided there 1870-74 and spent most of his time teaching and writing. He was one of the first foreigners to teach modern chemistry and physics in Japan and bequeathed his Japanese collection to the Rutgers University Library. Since his death in 1928, Griffis' family has added much new material to the collection which includes voluminous notes, diaries, scrapbooks, prints, published material and artifacts dealing with Japan and its culture.

Also shown are some of the earliest printed accounts of Japan including Arnoldus Montanus' Gesantschappan aen de Kaisaren van Japan (Amsterdam, 1669) and Engelbertus Kaempfer's The History of Japan (London, 1727)

The Library possesses the best documentation of the United States Naval Expedition to Japan led by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, 1853-54. On display are Perry's personal journal of the expedition, the account of Oliver Hazard Perry (Commodore Perry's son), Flag Lieutenant Silas Bent's journal, letters (mostly to the Department of the Navy) written shortly before Perry undertook the expedition, and the official map of the expedition compiled by Silas Bent and William L. Maury.

The exhibition is further supplemented by diaries, maps, post cards, photographs and a World War II poster. Rounding out the exhibit is a beautiful display of 19th century Japanese prints, lacquer, weapons, satin cloth, sandlewood fan and fishing equipment.

Special thanks to:

Hollinger
IMI
Scholarly Resources
Talas

for their exhibits in Philadelphia.

To the Editor:

The following is in response to the Draft Statement on the Reproduction of Manuscripts and Archives for Noncommercial Purposes. It should be understood that they are my own views as a member of the Society and the profession and as a teacher of Archives Administration, and do not represent or necessarily reflect the views of the institution with which I am associated.

The first statement declares that manuscripts and "archival materials" (why not simply "archives"?) may be reproduced if "the condition of the originals will permit such reproduction." Since we do not have the benefit of the thinking and discussion of the committee members that preceeded this statement, we can only assume that the concern here is with the physical condition and preservation of the originals. If this is the case, I find the statement a rather curious one. If the materials are indeed in such poor condition that they be reproduced, then they should also not be handled by users. Since the point of all of our activities as archivists should be the maximum use of the materials, rather than preservation for its own sake, it would seem that the materials should be repaired to the extent possible; and if they are so fragile that repair cannot be undertaken, then they should be withheld from use until after the best possible photocopies has been substituted for them. Thus the materials would need to be, and should be, reproduced either in lieu of or after repair, if they are to be useful to anyone. Why else acquire and preserve them?

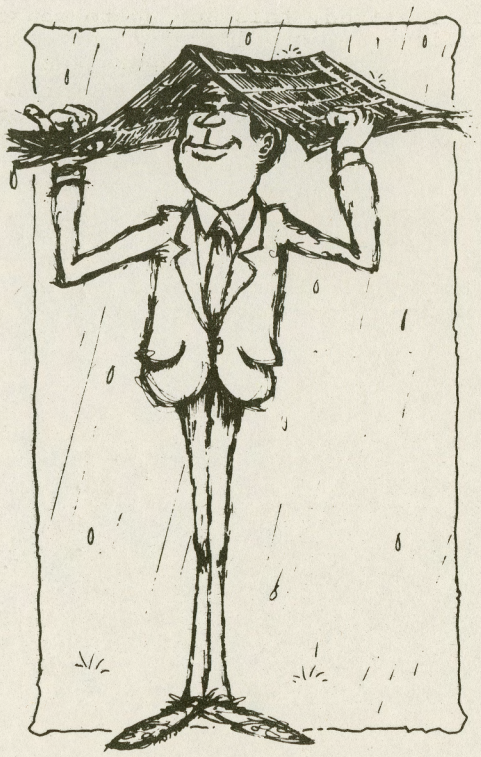
I ojbect strenuously to the second statement. No archival repository should assume or maintain a proprietary attitude toward its unrestricted holdings. At the time of 1966 Extraordinary Congress of the International Council on Archives the archival profession in the United States publically adopted the position that microfilm publication or other reproduction of archives is an obligation of archival agencies in promoting the fullest possible access to and use of their research resources. In both the Library of Congress and the National Historical Publications Commission microfilm publication program materials, including entire collections of private origin frequently acquired and maintained at considerable expense to an institution, are filmed in their entirety and thus made more readily accessible to the world-wide community of scholars. Our society and our profession should not now repudiate this policy because of the acquisitive instincts, the pride of possession, or whatever other motivations may lie behind this statement. Unlike some of our overseas colleagues, American archivists generally reject the position that reproduction of entire fonds somehow diminishes or otherwise compromises the "national patrimony." Adoption of the draft statement in its present form would constitute, in my judgement, an unfortunate step backward for our profession.

The fourth and parts of the fifth draft statement may be regarded as based, at least in part, upon a questionable concern for retaining control over holdings, and a fear of losing such control as a result of their reproduction. Such an effort to retain control is antithetical to the best interests of the profession and of scholarship in general. To permit even hand-copying to any extent necessarily is to "lose control," for how then does a repository "protect itself" against misquotation or improper citation of its recources? What better way to promote accurate quotation and citation than with fully identified photocopies? As for those elements of control involving the "scholarly interpretation" or "appropriate" use of the material by "properly qualified" persons, such elitist considerations deserve no refutation. Viewed from another prospective, the fourth draft statement provides for a number of restrictions of use that are essentially unenforceable, however desirable they may be regarded by some custodians. I believe we cannot and should not presume to control ideas and information by attempting to control the materials that contain or generate them. However rationalized, this add up to censorship. I believe we should point out - and anew to each generation of students and scholars - the problems that result for them and for us through further reproduction of reproductions; the use of reproductions by third parties unaware of donor restrictions on use of the originals; and the transfer to archival and manuscript repositories of reproductions as part of other accessions. I suggest that these should be our real concerns, rather than any effort to control use of otherwise unrestricted materials or their contents.

The final statement deals with a real problem but does not appear to me to offer a practical solution. Is a request to microfilm all records in one's custody dealing with a specific person, or event, or period, a "reasonably specific" request?

In the case of a small private repository, perhaps so; in the case of a major public one, certainly not. I would suggest we consider revising the statement to encourage requests for specific records of particular agencies or documents in designated collections, rather than for all material on specific subjects This places the burden bakc where it belongs--on repositories which should prepare and publish general and subject guides, inventories and registers, and more detailed finding aids, as appropriate, to that researchers can designate as specifically as possible the material they want reproduced.

A comparison of the draft statement with that of the Committee on Manuscript Collections of the ACRL Rare Books and Manuscript Section, entitled a "Draft Statement on the Reproduction of Manuscripts and Archives for Commercial Purpose," reveals a remarkable similarity of language in the first statement, and particularly of attitude regarding reproduction of Archives and manuscripts. I, for one, fail to see any essential difference between copying for "commercial" and for "non-commercial" purposes. Scholars may not receive immediate cash profits from the publication of their articles and books based upon materials in our custody, but they earn promotions which include salary increases, and they move to better paying positions on the basis of their "scholarly productivity." In a free and open society any and all of our users should have an equal opportunity to profit (legally) in whatever way possible from their activities. I suggest that our goal should be full and free access for as many as possible to our unrestricted research resources. For repositories to adopt restrictions on "commercial" uses and users may well lead to challenges of the tax-exempt status of such repositories.



If the above remarks strike the reader as deliberately controversial and biased in favor of "public archives," in every sense of that term, they are intended to be so. Archivists and manuscript curators do indeed have in common a wide range of interests and problems, but I believe that we must eventually recognize that archives and manuscripts are not synonymous terms for identical kinds of materials that can all be handled in the same manner and should be governed by the same standards, including those regarding access, reproduction, and use. To attempt to generalize in an effort to cover, for example, accessioned public records, unprocessed personal papers, and literary manuscripts only of deposit, is to both deceive ourselves and poorly serve our users.

FRANK B. EVANS

RICH BERNER, SAA COUNCIL WRITES:

There are two major issues which need the urgent attention of archivists. I urge that you bring these issues to the attention of your state and regional archival associations for action by your association and by individuals who care to act.

I. Separation of the National Archives and Records Service from the General Services Administration.

Now is the first time since 1949, when the National Archives lost its independent agency status, that there has been an opportunity to restore its independence. Unfortunately, the SAA is not taking the lead in this effort, but the history profession is. The Nixon-Sampson Agreement merely dramatizes what had been previously considered to be only conjectural. Wayne Grover, late Archivist of the U.S., recommended the separation to President Johnson (see American Historical Association Newsletter, Sept. 1975). H. G. Jones in Records of a Nation provides the background and the reasons why separation is necessary.

Join the history profession in urging independent agency status for NARS.

II. Papers of elected federal officials should be classed as public records, but the elected official should be permitted to decide in what established archival depository or manuscript collection the papers are to be placed.

Unfortunately, the chairman of the SAA Committee on ALA-SAA Relations "approved in principle" the ALA resolution which failed

to distinguish papers of elected federal officials from all others. The ALA resolution reads: "...The records of all federal officials be administered by a strenthened, independent federal archival agency...".

Endorsement by the chairman was made without benefit of discussion, nor apparently was he advised that the SAA Souncil had previously discussed this issue and concurred informally on the validity of the distinction and its importance. If carried out, the records of elected federal officials would be divorced from their state and regional documentary bases.

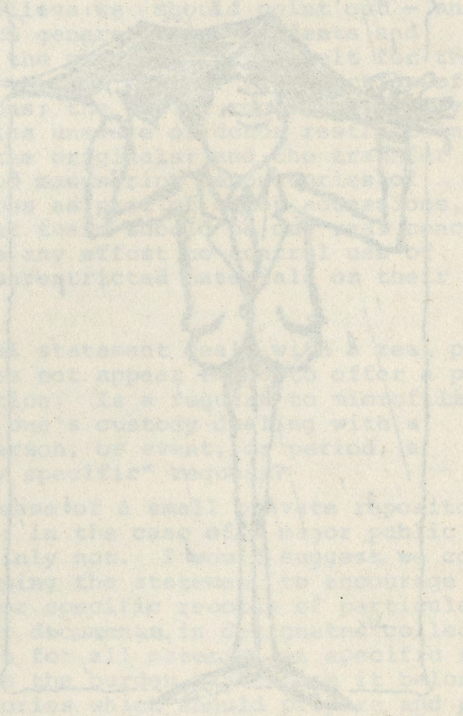
Write to:

1. Hon, Herbert Brownell, Chairman
   Public Documents Commission
   Lord, Day and Lord
   25 Broadway
   New York, New York 10004

2. Congressman John Brademas
   House of Representatives
   Washington, D.C.

3. To appropriate Senators and Congress-people of your state/regions, and anyone else who might help.

4. Ms. Ann M. Campbell, Executive Director*
   Society of American Archivists
   The Library, P. O. Box 8198
   University of Illinois, Chicago Circle
   Chicago, Illinois 60680

   *As SAA representative on the OAH/AHA/SAA State Committee

5. Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director
   American Library Association
   50 East Huron Street
   Chicago, Illinois 60611